

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Failure of the Cuban Peace Commission.

THE WAR TO CONTINUE.

Another Revolutionary Outbreak in Mexico.

Quiroga and Others Pronounce in Favor of Santa Anna.

Escape of General Cauto, the Assassin of Patoni.

Time Granted the Grecian Government to Decide on the Paris Conference Proposals.

AMNESTY FOR FENIAN PRISONERS

Another Revolution in St. Domingo.

CUBA.

Failure of the Peace Commission—Guarantees Demanded Which Cannot Be Compelled With—The War to Continue—Rumors from the Insurrectional Districts.

HAVANA, Feb. 5, 1899. José de Armas, the peace commissioner to the insurgents, has returned, having been unsuccessful. The insurgents demand that sufficient guarantees be given them that General Dulce and the Spanish government will comply with the promises made. Authentic and thoroughly reliable information from Puerto Principe deny the statement published in the *Diario* that General Augustin Arrango was assassinated by order of Quesada.

In view of their return to arms, and of the demands made by the insurgents, it is certain that the war will continue. The fate of the island can only be decided by arms, as the government cannot grant the demands of the insurrectionists.

The war in the Eastern Department continues. Santiago and the immediate surroundings were free of revolutionists. The acquittal had been repaired. The most conflicting stories were in circulation regarding the killing and death of many prominent insurgents who had presented themselves to accept the amnesty. The report that the insurgent General Aguilar is captured is doubtful.

A Newspaper Editorial on General Arrango's Assassination—Marine Intelligence—Commercial Markets.

HAVANA, Feb. 4, 1899. The *Diario* of this city has a long editorial article to-day attempting to prove that the revolutionary General Arrango was assassinated by order of General Quesada. The steamship *Eagle*, from New York January 23, arrived at this port to-day. Cleared, Antella for Boston via Remedios. The sugar market is animated. Provisions are quiet. Other merchandise is flat and nominal.

Commercial.

HAVANA, Feb. 5, 1899. Sugar advancing, with large speculative inquiry. No. 12 is quoted at 5 1/2, No. 13 at 5 1/4, No. 14 at 5 1/8, No. 15 at 5 1/4, No. 16 at 5 1/8, No. 17 at 5 1/4, No. 18 at 5 1/8, No. 19 at 5 1/4, No. 20 at 5 1/8, No. 21 at 5 1/4, No. 22 at 5 1/8, No. 23 at 5 1/4, No. 24 at 5 1/8, No. 25 at 5 1/4, No. 26 at 5 1/8, No. 27 at 5 1/4, No. 28 at 5 1/8, No. 29 at 5 1/4, No. 30 at 5 1/8, No. 31 at 5 1/4, No. 32 at 5 1/8, No. 33 at 5 1/4, No. 34 at 5 1/8, No. 35 at 5 1/4, No. 36 at 5 1/8, No. 37 at 5 1/4, No. 38 at 5 1/8, No. 39 at 5 1/4, No. 40 at 5 1/8, No. 41 at 5 1/4, No. 42 at 5 1/8, No. 43 at 5 1/4, No. 44 at 5 1/8, No. 45 at 5 1/4, No. 46 at 5 1/8, No. 47 at 5 1/4, No. 48 at 5 1/8, No. 49 at 5 1/4, No. 50 at 5 1/8, No. 51 at 5 1/4, No. 52 at 5 1/8, No. 53 at 5 1/4, No. 54 at 5 1/8, No. 55 at 5 1/4, No. 56 at 5 1/8, No. 57 at 5 1/4, No. 58 at 5 1/8, No. 59 at 5 1/4, No. 60 at 5 1/8, No. 61 at 5 1/4, No. 62 at 5 1/8, No. 63 at 5 1/4, No. 64 at 5 1/8, No. 65 at 5 1/4, No. 66 at 5 1/8, No. 67 at 5 1/4, No. 68 at 5 1/8, No. 69 at 5 1/4, No. 70 at 5 1/8, No. 71 at 5 1/4, No. 72 at 5 1/8, No. 73 at 5 1/4, No. 74 at 5 1/8, No. 75 at 5 1/4, No. 76 at 5 1/8, No. 77 at 5 1/4, No. 78 at 5 1/8, No. 79 at 5 1/4, No. 80 at 5 1/8, No. 81 at 5 1/4, No. 82 at 5 1/8, No. 83 at 5 1/4, No. 84 at 5 1/8, No. 85 at 5 1/4, No. 86 at 5 1/8, No. 87 at 5 1/4, No. 88 at 5 1/8, No. 89 at 5 1/4, No. 90 at 5 1/8, No. 91 at 5 1/4, No. 92 at 5 1/8, No. 93 at 5 1/4, No. 94 at 5 1/8, No. 95 at 5 1/4, No. 96 at 5 1/8, No. 97 at 5 1/4, No. 98 at 5 1/8, No. 99 at 5 1/4, No. 100 at 5 1/8.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Time Granted the Hellenic Government to Decide on the Protocol—King George Forming a New Cabinet—Feeling of the Athenians.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1899. The Powers participating in the Paris Conference have granted a brief space of time for Greece to decide on their proposals.

King George has returned to Athens and is engaged in forming a new Cabinet. He finds great difficulty in completing the Ministry, owing to the hostility of the Greeks to the Conference; but it is announced that Zaimis has consented to act as Premier and Deligiannis as Minister of Foreign Affairs, both of whom are favorable to the Conference, and that the other seats in the Cabinet have also been filled with ministers who will consent to sign the protocol. Great excitement prevails in Athens. M. Bulgaria, the retiring Prime Minister, is immensely popular, and extensive demonstrations of sympathy are made in his favor by the citizens.

FRANCE.

Death of Marquis de Moustier—The Algerian Revolt Suppressed.

PARIS, Feb. 5, 1899. The Marquis de Moustier, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, died to-day. Despatches from Algeria announce that the insurgents were met by the troops, and, after a brief engagement, were routed and dispersed.

Weekly Statement of the Bank of France.

PARIS, Feb. 5, 1899. The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France is published this morning. The amount of bullion in vaults is 9,900,000 francs greater than at the same time last week.

ENGLAND.

Preparations for the Re-opening of Parliament—Health of Lord Clarendon.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1899. The preparations for the meeting of Parliament are nearly complete. In the House the Hon. Henry P. Cowper will move and Mr. Mundella will second the address to the Queen.

Lord Clarendon's health is much impaired and it is expected that he will soon be obliged to retire from the Foreign Office.

Movement in Favor of a Pardon for the Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1899. There was a large meeting here last night in favor of granting amnesty to the Fenian prisoners.

SPAIN.

Espartero Declines to Take a Seat in the Cortes.

MADRID, Feb. 5, 1899. Espartero has refused to accept the seat in the Cortes to which he was recently elected.

Erection of a Synagogue in Madrid.

MADRID, Feb. 5, 1899. The erection of a synagogue in this city has been licensed by the authorities.

Prohibition of Slavery in Spanish Possessions.

MADRID, Feb. 5, 1899. The provisional government will present to the constituent Cortes, the draft of a constitution embracing a clause prohibiting slavery in all the Spanish possessions. It will be left to the Cortes to decide as to the method of freeing the slaves.

MEXICO.

Small Row in Congress—Railroad Concession—Reported Escape of General Patoni's Murderer—An Important Letter.

HAVANA, Feb. 5, 1899. The steamer from Vera Cruz arrived yesterday. She brings the following news from the city of Mexico:

A difficulty occurred in the Mexican Congress on the 14th inst., caused by a misunderstanding of parliamentary rules. The Speaker left the chair and retired from the chamber. He was joined by several members, and the House was left without a quorum. The affair was subsequently arranged, and the succeeding members returned the next day to their seats.

The bill granting to Julius Skellton a concession for the construction of the railway between El Paso and the city of Mexico, was passed.

The Congress adjourned on the 21st of January. The correspondent of the New York Herald at Mexico reports that General Canto, the alleged murderer of General Patoni, has escaped from prison and is now at large.

Senor Altamirano has written a letter affecting important American interests in reply to some statements made by ex-Minister Campbell. The letter has fallen into the hands of an American citizen and will be forwarded to New York.

An Assassination—Three Millions of Dollars Started for Vera Cruz—Execution of Rebels.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 1, 1899. Via Havana, Feb. 5. The conspirator Benitez, who attempted the life of President Juarez, has been shot.

A conduct of \$3,000,000 has left this city for Vera Cruz.

Porfirio Diaz has been elected Governor of the State of Michoacan.

Twenty rebels have been captured in the State of Tamaulipas and shot.

Another Revolution—Quiroga and Others Pronounce in Favor of Santa Anna.

HAVANA, Feb. 5, 1899. Further advices from Mexico state that Quiroga and other generals have pronounced in favor of Santa Anna, and that the movement is progressing.

VENEZUELA.

Prevalence of the Yomito—Death of the Italian Charge d'Affaires—Preference of the People for President.

HAVANA, Feb. 5, 1899. Late Venezuela papers contain the following news:

The yomito is still prevalent at Caracas. Count Barthélemy de La Vile, the Italian Charge d'Affaires, died of it.

It appears that a great majority of the people prefer Ruperto Monagas for President.

ST. DOMINGO.

Important News—Seybo Pronounces.

HAVANA, Feb. 5, 1899. Later advices from St. Domingo state that the town of Seybo, in the province of the East, has pronounced against Diaz and is in open rebellion.

ST. THOMAS.

The Annexation Question—Arrival and Departure of the Yacht Henrietta.

HAVANA, Feb. 5, 1899. A vessel just arrived from St. Thomas reports that the project for annexation to the United States is watched with a great deal of interest.

The yacht Henrietta arrived at St. Thomas on the 24th inst., and sailed again for St. Croix.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Disaster at St. Patrick's Hall—Thirty Persons Injured—Violent Snow Storm Throughout Canada.

MONTREAL, Feb. 5, 1899. Further investigations show that no lives were lost by the St. Patrick's Hall catastrophe. About thirty persons are injured, and many seriously.

About midnight the company, numbering about 150, were startled by a sharp crack, like a pistol shot, and in a few moments a second and louder report was heard, when the plaster began to fall. A panic seized the crowd, and a rush was made for the stairs, the most of them making good their escape. The roof was of massive iron, surmounted by the statue of St. Patrick. This calamity is attributed to the heavy manner in which the hall was erected.

A violent snowstorm has prevailed here for the past two days. All the trains are blocked up, and no mails have been received for forty-eight hours. In the neighborhood of Ottawa and Quebec the storm has also been very severe.

Annual Exports from Montreal—Banquet to the Governor General—Expected Adjournment of Parliament.

MONTREAL, Feb. 5, 1899. The total exports from Montreal during 1898 amounted to \$10,898,554, against \$15,444,745 in 1897.

General Windham entertained the Governor General at dinner last evening, at which about 400 guests were present.

His Excellency attempted to drive around the mountain to-day, but the horses were unable to get through the snow drifts, which in some places are from fifteen to twenty feet deep.

It is rumored that the Quebec Parliament will shortly adjourn, on account of members being unable to get through the snow drifts. Arrangements will probably be made with other parties for the printing.

A Gang of Burglars Discovered at Toronto—Ball of the Twenty-ninth Regiment.

TORONTO, Feb. 5, 1899. A gang of desperadoes, among whom were two penitentiary convicts, were discovered to-day in a little hut on an island in the lake. They threatened to shoot the detectives who went to arrest them, and while the detectives sent for assistance the thieves escaped in boats. On the shore, the hut, large quantities of stolen articles, lately reported to the police, were found.

Last night the Twenty-ninth Regiment gave a brilliant ball, at which a large number of distinguished officers of the American army were present.

The snow storm has now ceased, and trains are running on time.

ALABAMA.

Spring Hill College Destroyed by Fire—Narrow Escape of Students.

MONTREAL, Feb. 5, 1899. Spring Hill College, situated on Spring Hill, six miles from this city, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The students have escaped with their lives, losing their clothes and valuables. The library, furniture and museum were all destroyed. No one was injured. The loss is \$100,000; insurance \$35,000.

ILLINOIS.

Railroad Fare Bill Voted—The Constitutional Convention.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1899. To-day Governor Palmer vetoed the bill recently passed by the Legislature to regulate the fares on the railroads in Illinois. The veto is likely to be sustained.

The joint canvassing committee have reported that at the last election in this State a majority of 700 votes in favor of holding a Constitutional Convention were cast.

Jonathan Burr, a wealthy citizen and ex-banker of Chicago, died last evening aged seventy-five years.

THE ALLEGED NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

Governor Blair, of Michigan, the republican member of the sub-committee of two from the Congressional committee appointed to investigate the alleged naturalization frauds, arrived in Newburg on Thursday for the purpose of taking testimony.

He was accompanied by a stenographer. By the testimony of Mr. Blair, the republican member of the sub-committee was temporarily filled by Mr. Thomas George, County Judge. The investigation was conducted in the Common Council rooms, and was attended by a large number of witnesses.

Among them were Rev. Father Brady, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, and Mr. John Schuchart, late successful democratic candidate for the office of District Attorney of Orange County. General Van Wyck, republican member of Congress from this district, and George W. Greene, county clerk, were also present.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing. The two factions had a very lively and interesting discussion, and the examination of witnesses was progressing.

GEORGIA.

Legislative Proceedings—The Question of Negro Eligibility Settled by the House.

ATLANTA, Feb. 5, 1899. In the Legislature to-day the House refused to reconsider the resolution referring the question of negro eligibility to the Supreme Court. Members speaking in opposition to a reconsideration of the action of the House said the question of negro eligibility belongs to the Supreme Court, and it would degrade itself by referring the question to another branch of the government after the House had already decided that negroes are not eligible to seats on this floor, and the decision must stand and cannot be referred to the court.

The vote on the question to reconsider stood 50 yeas, 50 nays.

YACHTING.

Meeting of the New York Yacht Club.

The first general meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, on Thursday evening last, Commodore Henry G. Stebbins presiding. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and the transaction of general routine business the election of officers for the ensuing year was held, with the following result:

Commodore—Henry G. Stebbins.

Vice Commodore—Frank J. Bennett, Jr.

Secretary—William Douglas.

Treasurer—Hamilton Morton.

The following named gentlemen were appointed on the committee for the June regatta—Fletcher Westray, Philip Schuyler, Stuart M. Taylor.

The Club House Committee for the Club House at Clifton, Staten Island, will comprise the following named gentlemen—Anson Livingston, Franklin Osgood, J. H. Austin, Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., L. R. Jerome.

The time fixed upon for the annual regatta is the 10th of June, and the course to be sailed the usual course of annual regattas. The customary prizes for schooners and sloops are to be contested for, and a steamboat is to be provided for the accommodation of the members of the Club and their friends upon that occasion.

OBITUARY.

Marquis Leonel de Moustier.

A cable telegram from Paris announces the death in that city yesterday of the Marquis de Moustier, a statesman and one of the most distinguished public men of France. He belonged to a noble family of the Franco-Comte and was descended from Renaud de Moustier, who accompanied King Philippe Augustus in the third crusade and lost his life in 1190 at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre. This family has sent many warriors into the field and in later times has given to France able and distinguished diplomats.

The ancestor of the late Marquis, the Count and afterwards the Marquis Eléonore François Elie de Moustier, born on the 16th of March, 1751, and deceased the 18th of January, 1817, was successively attaché to the Embassy of the Marquis de Clermont d'Amboise at Lisbon in 1775; then at Naples in 1778; Minister to the King at the Court of the Elector of Treves in 1783; to the United States in 1787, and at Berlin in 1790. Louis XVI. offered him the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, but he preferred to be charged with public duties at the Embassy at Constantinople. The Revolution condemned him to inactivity, proscription and exile. His son, Louis, pursued the same career.

He was charged with the mission of negotiating the peace of 1801, and in 1802 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, which had then no ambassador representing France. The skill and tact with which he conducted a successful mission, the various diplomatic questions which he settled between his government and that of Prussia gained him the friendship of the Emperor, although he is said to have been unpopularity in Berlin.

He was on account of the firmness with which he upheld the dignity of the French empire as represented by Napoleon, who then reigned as a paragon of power and glory, and who was the most successful ruler of the century. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and was distinguished for the zeal with which he espoused all measures of order and moderation. After the restoration of the Empire under Louis Napoleon he gave an ardent support to the new régime, and in 1853 commenced his diplomatic career as ambassador to the Court of Berlin, which had then no ambassador representing France. The skill and tact with which he conducted a successful mission, the various diplomatic questions which he settled between his government and that of Prussia gained him the friendship of the Emperor, although he is said to have been unpopularity in Berlin.

He was on account of the firmness with which he upheld the dignity of the French empire as represented by Napoleon, who then reigned as a paragon of power and glory, and who was the most successful ruler of the century. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and was distinguished for the zeal with which he espoused all measures of order and moderation. After the restoration of the Empire under Louis Napoleon he gave an ardent support to the new régime, and in 1853 commenced his diplomatic career as ambassador to the Court of Berlin, which had then no ambassador representing France. The skill and tact with which he conducted a successful mission, the various diplomatic questions which he settled between his government and that of Prussia gained him the friendship of the Emperor, although he is said to have been unpopularity in Berlin.

He was on account of the firmness with which he upheld the dignity of the French empire as represented by Napoleon, who then reigned as a paragon of power and glory, and who was the most successful ruler of the century. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and was distinguished for the zeal with which he espoused all measures of order and moderation. After the restoration of the Empire under Louis Napoleon he gave an ardent support to the new régime, and in 1853 commenced his diplomatic career as ambassador to the Court of Berlin, which had then no ambassador representing France. The skill and tact with which he conducted a successful mission, the various diplomatic questions which he settled between his government and that of Prussia gained him the friendship of the Emperor, although he is said to have been unpopularity in Berlin.

He was on account of the firmness with which he upheld the dignity of the French empire as represented by Napoleon, who then reigned as a paragon of power and glory, and who was the most successful ruler of the century. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and was distinguished for the zeal with which he espoused all measures of order and moderation. After the restoration of the Empire under Louis Napoleon he gave an ardent support to the new régime, and in 1853 commenced his diplomatic career as ambassador to the Court of Berlin, which had then no ambassador representing France. The skill and tact with which he conducted a successful mission, the various diplomatic questions which he settled between his government and that of Prussia gained him the friendship of the Emperor, although he is said to have been unpopularity in Berlin.

He was on account of the firmness with which he upheld the dignity of the French empire as represented by Napoleon, who then reigned as a paragon of power and glory, and who was the most successful ruler of the century. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and was distinguished for the zeal with which he espoused all measures of order and moderation. After the restoration of the Empire under Louis Napoleon he gave an ardent support to the new régime, and in 1853 commenced his diplomatic career as ambassador to the Court of Berlin, which had then no ambassador representing France. The skill and tact with which he conducted a successful mission, the various diplomatic questions which he settled between his government and that of Prussia gained him the friendship of the Emperor, although he is said to have been unpopularity in Berlin.

He was on account of the firmness with which he upheld the dignity of the French empire as represented by Napoleon, who then reigned as a paragon of power and glory, and who was the most successful ruler of the century. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and was distinguished for the zeal with which he espoused all measures of order and moderation. After the restoration of the Empire under Louis Napoleon he gave an ardent support to the new régime, and in 1853 commenced his diplomatic career as ambassador to the Court of Berlin, which had then no ambassador representing France. The skill and tact with which he conducted a successful mission, the various diplomatic questions which he settled between his government and that of Prussia gained him the friendship of the Emperor, although he is said to have been unpopularity in Berlin.

He was on account of the firmness with which he upheld the dignity of the French empire as represented by Napoleon, who then reigned as a paragon of power and glory, and who was the most successful ruler of the century. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and was distinguished for the zeal with which he espoused all measures of order and moderation. After the restoration of the Empire under Louis Napoleon he gave an ardent support to the new régime, and in 1853 commenced his diplomatic career as ambassador to the Court of Berlin, which had then no ambassador representing France. The skill and tact with which he conducted a successful mission, the various diplomatic questions which he settled between his government and that of Prussia gained him the friendship of the Emperor, although he is said to have been unpopularity in Berlin.

He was on account of the firmness with which he upheld the dignity of the French empire as represented by Napoleon, who then reigned as a paragon of power and glory, and who was the most successful ruler of the century. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and was distinguished for the zeal with which he espoused all measures of order and moderation. After the restoration of the Empire under Louis Napoleon he gave an ardent support to the new régime, and in 1853 commenced his diplomatic career as ambassador to the Court of Berlin, which had then no ambassador representing France. The skill and tact with which he conducted a successful mission, the various diplomatic questions which he settled between his government and that of Prussia gained him the friendship of the Emperor, although he is said to have been unpopularity in Berlin.

He was on account of the firmness with which he upheld the dignity of the French empire as represented by Napoleon, who then reigned as a paragon of power and glory, and who was the most successful ruler of the century. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and was distinguished for the zeal with which he espoused all measures of order and moderation. After the restoration of the Empire under Louis Napoleon he gave an ardent support to the new régime, and in 1853 commenced his diplomatic career as ambassador to the Court of Berlin, which had then no ambassador representing France. The skill and tact with which he conducted a successful mission, the various diplomatic questions which he settled between his government and that of Prussia gained him the friendship of the Emperor, although he is said to have been unpopularity in Berlin.

He was on account of the firmness with which he upheld the dignity of the French empire as represented by Napoleon, who then reigned as a paragon of power and glory, and who was the most successful ruler of the century. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and was distinguished for the zeal with which he espoused all measures of order and moderation. After the restoration of the Empire under Louis Napoleon he gave an ardent support to the new régime, and in 1853 commenced his diplomatic career as ambassador to the Court of Berlin, which had then no ambassador representing France. The skill and tact with which he conducted a successful mission, the various diplomatic questions which he settled between his government and that of Prussia gained him the friendship of the Emperor, although he is said to have been unpopularity in Berlin.

He was on account of the firmness with which he upheld the dignity of the French empire as represented by Napoleon, who then reigned as a paragon of power and glory, and who was the most successful ruler of the century. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and was distinguished for the zeal with which he espoused all measures of order and moderation. After the restoration of the Empire under Louis Napoleon he gave an ardent support to the new régime, and in 1853 commenced his diplomatic career as ambassador to the Court of Berlin, which had then no ambassador representing France. The skill and tact with which he conducted a successful mission, the various diplomatic questions which he settled between his government and that of Prussia gained him the friendship of the Emperor, although he is said to have been unpopularity in Berlin.

He was on account of the firmness with which he upheld the dignity of the French empire as represented by Napoleon, who then reigned as a paragon of power and glory, and who was the most successful ruler of the century. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and was distinguished for the zeal with which he espoused all measures of order and moderation. After the restoration of the Empire under Louis Napoleon he gave an ardent support to the new régime, and in 1853 commenced his diplomatic career as ambassador to the Court of Berlin, which had then no ambassador representing France. The skill and tact with which he conducted a successful mission, the various diplomatic questions which he settled between his government and that of Prussia gained him the friendship of the Emperor, although he is said to have been unpopularity in Berlin.

He was on account of the firmness with which he upheld the dignity of the French empire as represented by Napoleon, who then reigned as a paragon of power and glory, and who was the most successful ruler of the century. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and was distinguished for the zeal with which he espoused all measures of order and moderation. After the restoration of the Empire under Louis Napoleon he gave an ardent support to the new régime, and in 1853 commenced his diplomatic career as ambassador to the Court of Berlin, which had then no ambassador representing France. The skill and tact with which he conducted a successful mission, the various diplomatic questions which he settled between his government and that of Prussia gained him the friendship of the Emperor, although he is said to have been unpopularity in Berlin.

He was on account of the firmness with which he upheld the dignity of the French empire as represented by Napoleon, who then reigned as a paragon of power and glory, and who was the most successful ruler of the century. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and was distinguished for the